Num. 3947

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wedneſday, January 29, 1746.

Since our laſt arrived a Holland Mail.

From Wye's Letter, London, Jan. 23.

YESTERDAY there was a general Council at St. James's, after which ſeveral Expreſſes were diſpatched.

Yeſterday a Motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, that the 6000 Heſſian Troops, ſent for over here, be continued in the Pay of Great Britain for 6 Months, and after long Debate, it was reſolved they be continued in our Pay for twelve Months; put off Ways and Means, and the Supply to Friday.

Yeſterday a Dutch Ship arrived in the River in 16 Days from Lisbon, by which the Merchants have the agreeable News, that ſhe met 4 Portugueſe Ships going into Lisbon from Rio de Janero, who a few Days before parted with the reſt of the Fleet all well; ſhe alſo brings Advice, that the Hanover Packet-Boat, which had been amiſſing, is ſafe at Lisbon, when this Ship ſailed.

The ſame Day came Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship the Edinburgh Coates, has taken and brought into Plymouth the Duke de Chartris, a French Privateer of 32 Guns and 272 Men, She is a new Ship, has been out 6 Weeks and has not taken any Prize. The Edinburgh has alſo retaken the Montroſe, Gregory, from St. Kitts for London.

There are now 900 French Priſoners at Plymouth.

To-day the Commons agreed with the Propoſal from the Bank of England, likewiſe that 161,607 l. be granted for the Charge of the Heſſian Troops, 343,440 l. for maintaining the Forces in Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. alſo 175,777 l. for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for 1746, and 246,542 l. for defraying the extraordinay Expence of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service, not provided for by Parliament; put off the Call of the Houſe for a Fortnight.

From the London Prints, Jan. 21.

Vienna, Jan. 4. *O. S.* Field-Marſhal Count de Grune arrived Yeſterday from Bohemia. His Excellency will ſtay here but a few Days to receive freſh Orders from the Court. He will then repair to the Empire, in order to aſſemble the Army that is to act this Year upon the Frontiers of Alſace. The Troops of which it is to be compoſed, according to the Liſt that has been publiſhed, will conſiſt of 8 Regiments of Foot, 4 of Cuiraſſiers, 3 of Dragoons, and 2 of Huſſars. The other Troops of the Empreſs-Queen will be diſpoſed of in the following Manner: In Italy, 21 Regiments of Foot, 4 of Cuiraſſiers, 4 of Dragoons, and 3 of Huſſars: In the Auſtrian Netherlands, 11 Regiments of Foot, 2 of Dragoons, and 4 of Huſſars: In Hungary, 5 Regiments of Foot, 7 of Cuiraſſiers, and 3 of Dragoons: In Moravia, 3 of Foot, 2 of Cuiraſſiers, 2 of Dragoons, and 2 of Huſſars; In Bohemia, 8 Regiments of Foot: In Tranſilvania, 2 of Foot and 1 of Cuiraſſiers, and 3 Regiments of Foot in the Bannat of Croatia, Sclavonia, and the Lower Auſtria. Theſe Troops make together 104 Regiments, 61 of Foot, 18 of Cuiraſſiers, 14 of Dragoons and 11 of Huſſars, independently of the Light Troops of Hungary and the neighbouring Provinces. It is thought however, that before the Opening of the Campaign there may be a Change in this Diſpoſition, as well as with Regard to the Officers who are to command in Chief, of whom a Liſt is alſo given out.

Paris, Jan. 21. Letters from Boulogne inform us, that the Duke de Richelieu neglects nothing that may accelerate the intended Embarkation, but that the Tranſports will not put to Sea 'till the Arrival of the Breſt Squadron, which is to convoy them. The Court has ſent freſh Orders to the Officers at Boulogne, by which the Lord Clare is to command the firſt Diviſion of the Troops deſtin'd to embark, the Duke de Richelieu the ſecond Diviſion, and the Lord Tyrconnel the third: The Marquis de Crillon is to go a-head of the Fleet with a Detachment of 1000 Grenadiers, who, 'tis ſaid, are deſtin'd to favour the Landing.

Bruſſels, Jan. 13. *O. S.* Advices from Ghent bring, that Letters had been received there from Paris, which aſſured, that in a Council of War held at Verſailles, it had been reſolved to open the Campaign by the Siege of Charleroy, and that the Direction of it would be given to M. Phellipes, Lieutenant General; and that Count Saxe would command immediately under the King, and would have under him an Army of 60,000 Men.

The Duke of Cumberland's Baggage is come back here from Willemſtadt. The Troops which were poſted at Vilvorden, and along the Canal, are gone back to their old Quarters. Preparations are making to open the Campaign betimes, and all the Officers are ordered to be at their Poſts before the 10th of next Month. We learn from Dunkirk, that the King has paſſed an Arret in Favour of his Subjects, by importing, that their Effects on board of Dutch Veſſels, ſhall be inſured from Privateers, during the War, upon a Declaration on their Part, that they belong to them, and that they ſhew the Invoice.

Hague, Jan. 17. *O. S.* The Marquis de St. Giles, Ambaſſador from the Court of Madrid, had a Conference the 15th Inſtant, with the Members and Deputies of the State, relating to the Curacao Ships taken by the Spaniards; at which Conference his Excellency inſinuated again, that the Republick could not procure herſelf any Tranquillity but by giving France a juſt Satisfaction, together with the Neutrality ſhe demands; and in ſhort

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that he could ſee no other Way to reſtore a good Underſtanding between this State and the French and Spaniſh Courts.

They write from Manheim, that the King of Pruſſia being willing to keep Part of his Troops out of Idleneſs, has reſolved to form a Camp of 25 or 30,000 Men in the Dutchies of Bergue and Juliers; to which the Elector Palatine has conſented.

Our laſt Letrs from Italy adviſe, that the French and Spaniards have reſolved to open the Campaign in Piedmont with the Siege of Turin; and that the Train of Artillery deſtined for the Siege of the Citadel of Milan, came up the 5th Inſtant, and conſiſts of 8 Pieces of battering Cannon, with a proportionable Number of Mortars.

Pool, Jan. 20. The Willing Mind, Miſſing, of this Port, is taken by three Spaniſh Privateers, and carried into Old Gibraltar.

Dover, Jan. 21. Arrived a Dutch Ship from St. Euſtatia for Amſterdam; the Maſter ſays, That a Privateer of 26 Guns and 200 Men, of St. Malo's, Jean Delamotte, Commander, boarded and plundered him of all his private Adventure on the 11th Inſtant, near Scilly Iſlands, E. N. E. 22 Leagues diſtance. The ſaid Privateer took a Ship at the ſame Time, one Pike, of Topſham, Maſter, bound from Carolina for London: The next Day he was again boarded by a Privateer of 20 Guns, and 200 Men, belonging to Breſt, Scilly then bearing N. E. 12 Leagues diſtance: And on the 15th he was brought to by a Privateer belonging to Breſt, call'd the Legorter, Capt. De Beeubelant, Commander, of 50 Guns and 500 Men.

LONDON, *Jan.* 21.

The Ball at St. James's on Monday Night was open'd at 10 o'clock by their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland danc'd with Princeſs Auguſta, as did likewiſe Prince George.

Tueſday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was pleaſed to ſubſcribe 500 l. towards the Scheme for building Carriages for the Uſe of the Soldiery, on any emergent Occaſion.

On the 17th Inſtant a large Merchant Ship was taken off the Start by a French Pivateer, after an Engagement of one Hour.

Tueſday came Advice, that the Expedition, Marett, from London, for Barbadoes; and Blenheim, Aſhe, from London, for Antigua, are taken by the French, and carried into Cherburgh.

The ſame Day there was an Account, that a Dutch Dogger, the Maſter's Name Decker, from Cork for Zurickzee, is taken by the French, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Maryland Merchant of Biddeford, from Maryland, is retaken by the Hampton-Court, and ſent into Biddeford.

The Seahorſe, Robinſon, who left Jamaica the latter End of September, was taken at the Eaſt End of the Iſland of Cuba, by 5 Spaniſh Privateers.

The Three Brothers, Johnſon, from Maryland for London, is taken and carried into St. Sebaſtian's.

The Elizabeth, Arthur, bound for Portugal, was lately loſt in Yarmouth Roads.

There is Advice that a Spaniſh Man of War of 30 Guns, bound to the Havanna, is taken in her Paſſage by a Britiſh Privateer of the ſame Force. The Engagement laſted ſeveral Hours, in which, it is ſaid, both Captains and ſeveral of their Officers were killed, and great Numbers wounded on both Sides.

A Dutch Ship is arrived in 16 Days from Lisbon, the Captain of which ſays, that as he was coming out of that Port, he ſpoke with an Engliſh Privateer, going in there with a large rich French Ship of 24 Guns, which the ſaid Privateer had taken.

The William and James, Capt. Frederick Talcott, from the Iſland of Guernſey, for the Weſt Indies, is taken by a Spaniſh Privateer of Bilboa, and carried into that Place.

Extract of a Letter from Linlithgow, dated the 18th Inſt.

I am to adviſe you in Haſte, of an Action much like that formerly at Sheriffmuir, when both Sides were beat. The Rebels attack'd the King's Army on this Side the Paſs of Falkirk, in an open Plain near Calendar; the Right Wing was thrown into Confuſion by the running away of the two famous Regiments of Dragoons, who ran away in the former Battle at Preſton-Pans. The Left Wing of the King's Army, under General Huske, broke and defeated the Right of the Rebels. The Event was a fair Retreat of the King's Troops to this Place, where they are joined by two more Regiments, and the Train of Artillery, and are forming to attack the Rebels in their Turn. The King's Army has loſt about 300 Men; the Loſs of the Rebels we are as yet Strangers to.

Bank Stock 124 3 4ths. India Stock 156 South Sea Stock 93.

The HISTORY of EUROPE, *From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.*

Upon the Rhine there is this Year no Appearance of an early Campaign, which is expected in both the Seats of War laſt mentioned: For upon the Marching off of the Troops under Count Traun for Italy, the French Court ordered away a large Diviſion of theirs likewiſe; ſo that the next Summer may perhaps determine the Fate of Lombardy.

That the Enemy will endeavour to ſtrike ſome ſudden Blow in the Low Countries, is not to be doubted, and Luxemburgh is generally looked upon as the Object they have chiefly in View: But we ought to ſuſpect, if they can get together a ſufficient Army in Brabant and Hainault, before the Allies are reinforced, that ſomething will be eſſay'd in more Places than one, as their laſt deſperate Effort.

The Neutrality ſo much talk'd of, ſeems now to be no longer deliberated upon by the Dutch, nor expected by the French. The former have diſcovered, that while the Court of Verſailles was flattering them with friendly Promiſes, it was actually contriving the Surprizal of One, and that the moſt maritime, of their Provinces, Zealand. This has alarmed even Dort, where the French Intereſt has hitherto been moſt prevalent, and may probably cauſe ſuch an Union of Councils in the Aſſembly of the States General, that they may attempt to

be before-hand with France in a Declaration of War. France has already given a kind of Prologue to hers, in the Revocation of the Treaty of Commerce granted to the States.

When Danger comes to be felt, how ſuddenly does it rouze Men who are blind to it at ever ſo little Diſtance!

Spain, as well as France, is uſing all Means to reinforce her Italian Army. They tell us from Genoa, that ſhe has conveyed in the Ports of that Republick, by ſmall Parties, about 3000 Foot, and that 3000 Horſe are now marching through France. This Supply of Men, they give out, will in all be increaſed to 12,000. But if the Court of Vienna ſends 40,000, as ſhe promiſes, there ſeems little to fear from the three Crowns on that Side, while the King of Sardinia continues firm to his Party.

General Leutrum, in the Service of this Monarch, has performed an Exploit that may be of infinite Service, By diſlodging the French from the Apennines, he has opened a Way to the Sea through the Diſtricts of Savona and Final: Whereby, if ſupported in time, he muſt cut off all Communication between Lombardy and France through the Riviera, and may prevent the Junction of any Succours with the Army of the three Crowns, unleſs ſuch as can be ſent by Sea in defiance of our Squadrons.

The Genoeſe pretend ſtill to have favourable Advices from Corſica: But at the ſame time are obliged to own, that unleſs they are aſſiſted by a French Fleet, which they ſay is getting ready, they have loſt all in that Iſland.

While the Caſtle of Alexandria ſtill holds out, that of Milan is going to be beſieged. The Spaniards have ſo extended their Quarters, that Prince Lichtenſtein has at preſent little Proſpect of joining General Pallavicini, but has the Way open between his Army and that of the King of Sardinia.

The Czarina's Journey to Riga is now ſoon to take Place. In the mean Time ſhe has given Audience, in great Ceremony, to the new Emperor's Ambaſſador, who treated her in his Speech with the Title of Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias.

We have had, by the Foreign Prints the two Treaties at length that were concluded at Dreſden on Chriſtmas Day laſt, N. S. They differ not in Subſtance from what has been before publiſhed of their Contents, nor are there many Particulars that the World was not appriz'd of.

In both Treaties, the contracting Parties engage not only to put an End to all Hoſtilities, and to bury in Oblivion all their Differences, but to promote as much as poſſible, the mutual Intereſts of each other. The King of Poland is to give up to the King of Pruſſia the Town of Furſtemberg upon the Oder, with the Right of Toll there, before enjoyed by his Poliſh Majeſty; as alſo the Paſſage of Schidlo upon the ſame River, which by this Ceſſion is made entirely free to the Pruſſian Monarch through Sileſia into his Electorate of Brandenburg. In return, that neither Party may ſuffer, the King of Pruſſia parts with ſome Diſtricts pertaining to Sileſia, that were encloſed in Luſatia, or is to give ſuch other Equivalent as ſhall be agreed on betwixt him and his Poliſh Majeſty.

As to the Million of Crowns that are to be paid to the King of Pruſſia at next Leipſick Eaſter Fair, the intrinſic Value of them is ſpecified, that there may be no Diſpute: And if the Pruſſian Soldiers in Saxony ſhould levy any Money, after the Preliminaries were ſettled, before they could have the King's Orders to deſiſt, it was to remain theirs, to prevent any Controverſy likewiſe.

The Empreſs gives up Sileſia in the ſame manner as by the Peace of Breſlau, and ſhe takes the Sequeſtration off of the Barony of Turnhout in Brabant, which is to revert into his Pruſſian Majeſty's Poſſeſſion.

As to the mutual Guarantees, there is this Difference between thoſe of the Empreſs and the King of Pruſſia, That the former guarantees, without Exception, all the Dominions of the latter, who, upon Return, engages for only thoſe Dominions of her Imperial Majeſty that are in Germany.

His Britannic Majeſty, as Elector of Hanover, with the Houſes of Heſſe-Caſſel and Palatine, are included in this Treaty, to which the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the States General are to be invited to accede.

His Britannic Majeſty farther takes upon himſelf, to endeavour to procure the Guarantee not of the States General only, but of the Empire, and of the ſeveral contracting Parties at a general Peace.

Nothing is mentioned of the Ceſſion of certain Circles in Bohemia to the King of Poland, as has been talk'd: So that if any ſuch Contract be made, it muſt be in a private Treaty between the Houſes of Auſtria and Saxony.—While we wait to know the Truth of this, we have certain Advice that part of the Saxon Army is to have Winter Quarters in Bohemia, that their own Country may have Room to recover itſelf from the late Loſſes.

Twelve thouſand Saxons are actually in readineſs to march to the Aſſiſtance of the Maritime Powers, and will be in Motion, as ſoon as the proper Requiſitions have been made to his Poliſh Majeſty.

Nothing is talked of at Vienna but the Motions and Deſtinations of Troops, and the Generals that are to command them. They give us what they call exact Liſts of the Regiments for every Seat of War, and the Names of the Commanders: But as they tell us from the ſame Place, that there will probably be ſome Alterations in theſe Diſpoſitions before the opening of the Campaign, it may be as well to defer our exact Liſt till Reports are confirm'd by Appearances. We can only ſay with Certainty at preſent, that Preparations are making on every Side, in Italy, in the Netherlands, on the Moſelle, and even on the Rhine, where, tho' moſt of the Troops are draughted off, they will probably ſoon be replac'd by others, Field Marſhal Traun's Orders for repairing to Vienna, being countermanded, and he having Directions to ſtay longer in his preſent Situation.

The Empire ſeems to be much in earneſt for uniting in its own Defence, ſome of the Troops being already at the Poſts aſſign'd them. The ſeveral Princes and States want no Exhortations on this Subject that can be given by their new Head. There is at Ratiſbon a Talk of repairing Philipsburg, and building a more convenient Fort in the Room of that of Kehl, over againſt Straſburg. Both Philipsburg and Kehl belong to the Empire collectively, as Barriers againſt the Power of France.

From Italy there is a Report, that the King of Sardinia

has retaken Aſti, and made the French Garriſon Priſoners of War: But this is thought to merit ſome Confirmation. The Citadel of Milan is not yet beſieged, nor has Prince Lichtenſtein quite abandoned the Banks of the Teſſino.

The French Court ſtill diſcovers an Inclination to make up Matters with the Dutch, and yet iſſues Orders as if upon the Eve of a Declaration of War. —— A few Poſts more muſt ſet us to rights upon this important Subject.

Laſt Monday two Ships laden with warlike Stores fell down the River to the Nore; and from thence will proceed under Convoy to Leith in Scotland.

EDINBURGH, *January* 29.

Early Yeſterday Morning the Corpſe of Colonel Ligonier was interr'd in the Abbay Church of Holy-roodhouſe in a genteel but private Manner.

We hear an Expreſs arrived Yeſterday Morning with Advice, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was to ſet out the 24th inſtant for this City, in order to take upon him the Command of the Army; and as his Royal Highneſs is expected here To-day, Preparations are making for his Reception.

Yeſterday arrived here a French Drummer from the Rebel Army, eſcorted by a Guard of the Argyle Highlanders commanded by General Campbell, with Diſpatches to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces; the Contents whereof, and the Anſwer he received thereto, we are equally ignorant of, only we are informed he was diſmiſſed in a ſhort Time.

From the GLASGOW JOURNAL Jan. 27.

The firſt Diviſion ſaid to be 1000 Men from General Campell's Army at Inverary, that went lately through this Place under the Command of Lieut. Colonel Campbell, joined the King's Army at Linlithgow the Night before the Battle, and reached Falkirk in the Morning ſeveral Hours before it began. The 2d Diviſion of about 300 which came that Day here under Command of Colin Campbell of Carwhin, Eſq; and went two Days after to Dumbarton, are ſtill there: The Officers of both Diviſions made a good Appearance, and the Men were likely and able bodied. It is ſaid, the 3d Diviſion which conſiſts of a more conſiderable Body than the firſt, is ready when found neceſſary to march: Beſide all theſe, we hear that General Campbell has ſent ſome ſtrong Parties to the Borders of ſeveral of the Clans, who are found to be of great Uſe: And we are informed that the General ſent a Letter of the 22d ultimo, to the Lord Provoſt of this Place, which came to Hand the 24th, offering to throw 800 of his Argylemen into this City for its Defence and his Majeſty's Service; but as the Clans were then come ſo near as Hamilton, the Reaſon why this kind Offer was not accepted, is obvious.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

At Cheſters in the Shire of Roxburgh, near Jedburgh,

FIR SEEDLINGS, ſtrong and well rooted, moſt of them from ſix to nine Inches high, at Four Shillings the Thouſand, with a conſiderable Abatement to thoſe who will take Ten Thouſand, or more.

Alſo FIRS, tranſplanted two Years, at One Shilling and Three-pence per Hundred, with the like Abatement as before to thoſe who take Five Thouſand, or more.

N B. One Horſe will carry Five Thouſand Seedlings, and about Two thouſand tranſplanted, and Carriage is to be had at a moderate Charge. Letters directed to Mrs. Bennet, or Mr. James Murray, at Cheſters, near Jedburgh, will be duly anſwered.

¶ That there is at Burnhead, in Libberton Pariſh, a GRAY GALLOWAY. Any Body that can give ſufficient Marks and Proof that that Galloway is theirs, may have him reſtored, upon paying all neceſſary Charges, by calling for Robert Dryſdale Tenant in Burnhead.

To be LETT for one or more Years,

The MANNOR-PLACE of *BELFIELD*, (lying eight Miles Weſt from Edinburgh) with Office houſes, Garden, Orchards, conſiſting of 4 or 5 Acres, and the Furniture of the Houſe, and ſeveral other Conveniencies, fit for the Reception of a large Family; alſo about 70 Acres of Graſs Incloſures round the Houſe, all well fenced, divided and watered. The Houſe and Incloſures are to be Sett jointly or ſeparately, as Tenants occur. The Entry to the Graſs to be at Candlemas, and to the Houſe at Whitſunday next,

For further Particulars enquire at Adam Scot at Belfield, or John Anderſon Writer in Edinburgh.

Company's Office, Leith, 23d Jan. 1746.

The annual General Meeting of the *Edinburgh Shipping Company* is to be held on Monday the 3d of February next, at 3 o'c'ock Afternoon, in Mary's Chappel, Niddry's Wynd, where all the Partners are deſired to attend.

Rob. Macklellan Clerk, &c.

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